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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

AUGUST 1984
(July Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

HIGHLIGHTS

BOTH EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINED IN OKLAHOMA DURING JULY FROM JUNE.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPPED TO 6.5 IN JULY FROM THE REVISED JUNE FIGURE OF 6.6 PERCENT.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPPED TO 104,100 FROM 105,000 IN JUNE AND WAS DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THE 150,600 TOTAL OF A YEAR AGO.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPPED SEASONALLY LOWER IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment and unemployment both declined in Oklahoma in July from June. Employment totaled 1,489,000, down from 1,493,000 in June, while unemployment eased slightly to 104,100 from 105,000 in June. As a result, the state's unemployment rate dropped to 6.5 percent in July from June's revised 6.6 rate.

Year-ago comparisons showed that this July's employment stood 66,000 higher than a year ago, while the jobless total was 46,500 lower. Also, the 6.5 percent jobless rate compared to a 9.6 rate a year earlier. Nationwide a record 107,484,000 persons were employed in July, while unemployment totaled 8,714,000, for a jobless rate of 7.5 percent. One year ago, 9.4 percent of the nation's labor force were unemployed.

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $810.80, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jun 84 Jul 84	Jun 84 Jul 84	Jul 83 Jul 84
Total Labor Force †	1593.1	1598.9	1573.6	– 0.4	– 5.8	19.5
Unemployment	104.1	105.0	150.6	– 0.9	– 0.9	– 46.5
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.6	9.6	-----	-----	-----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.4	6.3	9.4	-----	-----	-----
Total Employment	1489.0	1493.9	1423.0	– 0.3	– 4.9	66.0
Agriculture	55.6	63.1	56.1	– 11.9	– 7.5	– 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	189.3	191.6	194.3	– 1.2	– 2.3	– 0.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	– 0.7
Wage and Salaried Workers, Total [1]	1181.2	1190.5	1168.5	– 0.8	– 9.3	12.7
Manufacturing	174.6	176.2	166.2	– 0.9	– 1.6	8.4
Durable Goods	111.8	111.8	104.2	0.0	0.0	7.6
Lumber & Wood Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	11.2	10.8	– 3.6	– 0.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	4.5	3.9	2.2	0.1	0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	17.1	17.0	16.8	0.6	0.1	0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	– 0.3
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.7	33.5	31.4	0.6	0.2	2.3
Oil Field Machinery	9.5	9.4	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.4	5.9	1.6	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	15.5	15.5	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
Transportation Equipment	22.2	22.1	20.3	0.5	0.1	1.9
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.3	8.5	– 2.2	– 0.2	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	62.8	64.4	62.0	– 2.5	– 1.6	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	15.1	15.0	14.8	0.7	0.1	0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.2	9.8	9.1	– 16.3	– 1.6	– 0.9
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	3.0	– 3.1	– 0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	– 0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	– 0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	8.4	8.5	8.2	– 1.2	– 0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.9	11.8	10.8	0.8	0.1	1.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.8	7.7	7.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Mining	73.8	74.0	76.9	– 0.3	– 0.2	– 3.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.8	70.8	74.0	0.0	0.0	– 3.2
Construction	49.0	48.4	52.6	1.2	0.6	– 3.6
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	66.7	66.7	67.6	0.0	0.0	– 0.9
Transportation	34.0	34.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	– 0.4
Railroad Transportation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	17.5	17.6	18.2	– 0.6	– 0.1	– 0.7
Communications & Electric, GA	32.7	32.7	33.2	0.0	0.0	– 0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	291.8	292.4	283.7	– 0.2	– 0.6	8.1
Wholesale Trade	76.2	76.2	73.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	215.6	216.2	210.4	– 0.3	– 0.6	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.6	29.7	27.7	– 0.3	– 0.1	1.9
Food Stores	36.8	36.8	37.5	0.0	0.0	– 0.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	26.5	26.3	25.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.3	15.2	14.3	0.7	0.1	1.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.2	63.4	63.0	1.3	0.8	1.2
Banking	21.6	21.4	22.2	0.9	0.2	– 0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	223.1	224.3	220.5	– 0.5	– 1.2	2.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.9	10.7	10.9	1.9	0.2	0.0
Personal Services	10.7	10.6	10.9	0.9	0.1	– 0.2
Health Services	70.2	70.1	70.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Government	238.0	245.1	238.0	– 2.9	– 7.1	0.0
Federal Government	49.8	49.8	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
State & Local Government	188.2	195.3	188.6	– 3.6	– 7.1	– 0.4

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

1/ *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1983 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DROP SEASONALLY IN JULY

July nonagricultural employment statewide totaled 1,181,200, down from 1,190,500 in June. The reduction was largely seasonal as large numbers of nonteaching personnel in public and private schools, colleges and universities were released from their employment for the summer months. In addition, numerous firms experienced vacation closings or partial shutdowns during this mid-month period. Individually, government employment slipped by 7,100 due to the previously mentioned school layoffs of nonfaculty employees. Manufacturing employment was down by 1,600 and service 1,200, reflecting vacation cutbacks and private school layoffs for the summer. Trade dipped 600, largely in the retail sector. Also, two industry divisions were relatively unchanged as mining eased 200, and transportation-public utilities recorded no measurable change. By contrast, finance-insurance-real estate rose 800, recording the largest addition, mostly in banking and real estate. Construction added 600 workers statewide between June and July.

Over the longer term, nonagricultural employment rose 12,700 this July from the corresponding 1983 month. Manufacturing highlighted the advance with 8,400 more workers, an increase led by the durable goods-producing sector. Trade employment also was strong over the year, adding 8,100, with the gain primarily in the retail sector. Service added 2,600 jobs, largely reflecting growth in business services and recreational activities this year compared to a year ago. Finance-insurance-real estate also had 1,200 additional workers. Meanwhile, losses were recorded in three industries: construction, mining and transportation-public utilities. The construction industry lost 3,600, a decline concentrated in general building. Next, mining employment dropped 3,100, thus continuing the generally downward movement of the past two years. Transportation-public utilities cut back 3,600, a reduction scattered throughout numerous components. Finally, government employment remained unchanged over the year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma averaged $10.05 per hour and worked a 41.0 hour workweek bringing their weekly earnings to $412.05 during July. These hours and earnings compared to $9.74 per hour and 40.7 hours for $396.42 for the corresponding week in June. Workers in both durable and nondurable goods sectors also had greater hours and earnings in July. Specifically, those employed in plants producing hard goods averaged $10.35 hourly and worked 42.0 hours, thus netting $434.70 a week or $19.04 more than the comparable week in June. Workers in soft goods earned $9.43 hourly, worked 39.1 hours and therefore averaged $368.71 in July, up $5.58 from June.

Hours and earnings are also compiled monthly for five nonmanufacturing industries. Those data are presented on the **Hours and Earnings Table** in this publication. During July, four of the five nonfactory industries showed decreases in average pay of workers. Specifically, oil and gas extraction employees averaged $434.93 weekly compared to $438.46 for the corresponding week in June, a drop of $3.53, while construction worker's pay was down $6.01 between these same comparative periods. Similarly, public utility workers earned $7.55 less and weekly paychecks for wholesale trade personnel dipped $2.89 in July from June. Conversely, workers in retail trade, (excluding those employed in eating and drinking establishments), averaged slightly more weekly. Year-ago comparisons indicated a 9.1 percent gain in weekly wages for factory workers for this July compared to the equivalent 1983 period.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

A total of 22,418 persons were drawing insured unemployment benefits for the week ending July 21, 1984, up 1,931 from the previous month, but still substantially below the comparable 1983 week, when there were 29,264 receiving insured jobless benefits. Individuals formerly employed in manufacturing industries comprised the largest number of insured claimants in July, 5,182, while former service workers constituted the second largest group, 4,960 recipients. Other industry divisions with significant numbers of claimants were trade, contract construction and mining. Trade and services represent industries with large employment totals and consequently, larger numbers of insured joblessness can be expected. Construction workers are normally subject to periodic layoffs and seasonal fluctuations. Recently, however, the volume of construction has subsided, especially in the residential sector, resulting in layoffs. Manufacturing and mining are industries comprising 15 percent and 6.2 percent, respectively, of total nonagricultural employment. Currently, persons formerly employed in these industries comprise 23 percent and 10.1 percent of total insured unemployment in the state.

An analysis of other characteristics of the insured unemployed in Oklahoma showed 12,061 males and 10,357 females making up the insured jobless total. Among occupational groups, the structural worker category led with 4,143, followed by 4,004 clerical and 3,661 classified as professional, technical and managerial. The 25-34 age group constituted 7,992 or over one-third of insured joblessness. Duration of unemployment showed the largest number had been drawing benefits for less than 5 weeks, 8,692, followed by 8,259 for 5-14 weeks. Thus, the long-term group, 15 weeks or longer, represented only 5,467 or 24 percent of total claimants. Shorter duration indicates a stronger job market.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Labor force data as presented on the following pages showed some improvement in most areas of the state in July, but several counties still had double-digit unemployment rates. More specifically, jobless rates declined in 37 counties compared to June, together with decreases in the state's two large metropolitan areas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Nevertheless, unemployment increased in 35 counties and held unchanged from June in the other five. Eleven counties experienced unemployment rates of 10 percent or more.

Year-ago comparisons showed unemployment rates down in 75 of the 77 counties since July 1983. The state jobless rate of 6.5 percent compared to 9.6 percent a year ago. Other comparisons showed Oklahoma City's rate was 4.8 versus 7.0, and Tulsa 7.1 compared to 10.5 last year. This July's national rate of 7.5 percent was down from 9.4 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

JULY 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
UNITED STATES	107,484,000	8,714,000	116,198,000	7.5	7.4	9.4
OKLAHOMA	1,489,000	104,100	1,593,100	6.5	6.6	9.6
Oklahoma City MSA*	475,000	24,200	499,200	4.8	4.9	7.0
Tulsa MSA**	352,500	26,800	379,300	7.1	7.3	10.5
Lawton MSA***	39,600	2,250	41,850	5.4	5.4	6.4
Enid MSA****	30,450	1,800	32,250	5.6	5.7	7.8
Adair	8,660	720	9,380	7.7	7.7	12.7
Alfalfa	3,460	130	3,590	3.6	3.4	4.3
Atoka	4,190	560	4,750	11.8	10.5	13.0
Beaver	3,610	90	3,700	2.4	2.9	3.4
Beckham	10,760	1,000	11,760	8.5	9.0	17.1
Blaine	6,100	360	6,460	5.6	6.4	10.1
Bryan	13,580	1,160	14,740	7.9	7.6	11.0
Caddo	13,390	1,160	14,550	8.0	8.2	12.4
Canadian	32,150	1,475	33,625	4.4	4.6	6.2
Carter	21,625	1,575	23,200	6.8	7.2	10.1
Cherokee	14,640	1,370	16,010	8.6	8.8	11.6
Choctaw	5,480	890	6,370	14.0	11.2	20.2
Cimarron	1,700	70	1,770	4.0	4.4	4.5
Cleveland	75,825	3,425	79,250	4.3	4.4	6.0
Coal	1,860	450	2,310	19.5	14.3	20.6
Comanche	39,600	2,250	41,850	5.4	5.4	6.4
Cotton	2,690	140	2,830	4.9	4.4	4.7
Craig	7,370	450	7,820	5.8	5.9	8.0
Creek	30,175	2,300	32,475	7.1	7.4	11.0
Custer	15,810	940	16,750	5.6	5.4	9.5
Delaware	11,050	790	11,840	6.7	6.9	11.1
Dewey	3,320	230	3,550	6.5	6.1	8.4
Ellis	2,500	250	2,750	9.1	9.2	10.8
Garfield	30,450	1,800	32,250	5.6	5.7	7.8
Garvin	11,970	830	12,800	6.5	6.8	11.7
Grady	19,180	1,670	20,850	8.0	8.7	11.8
Grant	3,040	130	3,170	4.1	3.7	5.6
Greer	3,030	210	3,240	6.5	5.9	9.8
Harmon	1,800	80	1,880	4.3	4.9	8.3
Harper	1,890	90	1,980	4.5	4.5	9.3
Haskell	4,700	660	5,360	12.3	11.5	16.2
Hughes	5,140	880	6,020	14.6	14.0	20.9
Jackson	10,790	700	11,490	6.1	6.2	7.7
Jefferson	3,650	330	3,980	8.3	7.5	10.9
Johnston	3,760	330	4,090	8.1	7.6	11.7
Kay	25,950	1,850	27,800	6.7	5.9	10.2
Kingfisher	8,500	430	8,930	4.8	4.7	6.9
Kiowa	5,660	370	6,030	6.1	6.0	10.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

JULY 1984

Area	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago
Latimer	3,050	490	3,540	13.8	13.8	22.9
LeFlore	16,990	1,630	18,620	8.8	8.7	12.8
Lincoln	9,880	1,090	10,970	9.9	8.5	12.7
Logan	10,110	820	10,930	7.5	7.6	13.0
Love	2,410	230	2,640	8.7	8.0	12.2
McClain	11,560	500	12,060	4.1	4.5	7.2
McCurtain	13,760	1,440	15,200	9.5	10.0	14.3
McIntosh	6,090	620	6,710	9.2	10.4	14.1
Major	4,030	220	4,250	5.2	4.8	7.5
Marshall	4,030	300	4,330	6.9	6.4	9.9
Mayes	16,500	1,320	17,820	7.4	7.9	12.2
Murray	5,710	440	6,150	7.2	7.8	12.4
Muskogee	29,250	3,050	32,300	9.4	10.2	11.3
Noble	5,230	300	5,530	5.4	5.7	8.1
Nowata	4,910	460	5,370	8.6	8.7	15.8
Okfuskee	3,970	720	4,690	15.4	10.1	14.0
Oklahoma	323,975	16,825	340,800	4.9	5.0	7.3
Okmulgee	13,625	1,575	15,200	10.4	10.0	15.5
Osage	20,100	1,175	21,275	5.5	5.8	7.9
Ottawa	13,250	1,300	14,550	8.9	9.4	11.5
Pawnee	6,270	660	6,930	9.5	9.1	14.6
Payne	31,350	1,350	32,700	4.1	4.3	7.1
Pittsburg	12,550	1,925	14,475	13.3	12.4	16.4
Pontotoc	15,260	1,000	16,260	6.2	5.2	9.2
Pottawatomie	31,450	1,975	33,425	5.9	5.7	7.1
Pushmataha	2,750	520	3,270	15.9	15.5	19.3
Roger Mills	2,980	180	3,160	5.7	5.5	9.6
Rogers	23,750	1,840	25,590	7.2	7.5	10.3
Seminole	11,340	1,450	12,790	11.3	8.8	14.0
Sequoyah	12,840	1,310	14,150	9.3	8.9	11.3
Stephens	20,840	1,540	22,380	6.9	7.0	11.3
Texas	8,630	320	8,950	3.6	3.2	5.0
Tillman	4,540	380	4,920	7.7	8.0	12.4
Tulsa	240,650	18,925	259,575	7.3	7.5	10.7
Wagoner	21,375	1,175	22,550	5.2	6.1	8.0
Washington	26,020	1,120	27,140	4.1	3.9	6.2
Washita	7,900	570	8,470	6.7	6.7	13.2
Woods	5,850	190	6,040	3.1	3.0	4.3
Woodward	15,170	980	16,150	6.1	6.5	11.9

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City MSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa MSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton MSA includes Comanche County only.*

**** *Enid MSA includes Garfield County only.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JULY 1984

INDUSTRY GROUP	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r	Jul 1984p	Jun 1984r	Jul 1983r
Manufacturing	**$412.05**	**$396.42**	**$377.51**	**41.0**	**40.7**	**40.9**	**$10.05**	**$ 9.74**	**$ 9.23**
Durable Goods	**434.70**	**415.66**	**384.62**	**42.0**	**41.4**	**40.7**	**10.35**	**10.04**	**9.45**
Stone, Clay & Glass	448.92	440.21	443.67	43.0	43.2	44.5	10.44	10.19	9.97
Primary Metals	385.64	391.73	388.67	42.1	43.0	42.9	9.16	9.11	9.06
Fabricated Metals	389.34	378.33	365.72	42.0	40.9	41.0	9.27	9.25	8.92
Fabricated Structural Metals	401.19	383.64	384.38	43.0	41.7	41.6	9.33	9.20	9.24
Machinery, Except Electrical	417.21	397.95	332.74	42.1	42.2	39.1	9.91	9.43	8.51
Oil Field Machinery	505.36	421.89	372.09	42.9	41.2	39.5	11.78	10.24	9.42
Electric & Electronic Equipment	399.10	408.00	395.28	40.6	40.8	43.2	9.83	10.00	9.15
Transportation Equipment	563.32	496.25	460.50	43.1	39.7	38.6	13.07	12.50	11.93
Instruments & Related Products	391.35	441.10	382.14	41.9	45.9	38.6	9.34	9.61	9.90
Nondurable Goods	**368.71**	**363.13**	**385.03**	**39.1**	**39.8**	**41.2**	**9.43**	**9.17**	**8.86**
Food & Kindred Products	319.97	317.56	321.35	40.4	40.3	43.9	7.92	7.88	7.32
Apparel & Other Textiles	159.03	174.47	173.63	33.2	35.9	37.1	4.79	4.86	4.68
Paper & Allied Products	430.14	411.16	398.07	40.2	41.7	43.6	10.70	9.86	9.13
Printing & Publishing	356.90	368.38	356.80	38.5	38.9	39.6	9.27	9.47	9.01
Newspapers & Periodicals	408.24	391.79	369.72	40.3	38.6	39.0	10.13	10.15	9.48
Petroleum Refining	524.55	524.55	580.11	40.6	40.6	44.9	12.92	12.92	12.92
Nonmanufacturing									
Construction	425.96	431.97	433.90	38.1	38.5	37.6	11.18	11.22	11.54
Oil & Gas Extraction	434.93	438.46	421.26	41.7	42.2	41.3	10.43	10.39	10.20
Public Utilities	479.64	487.19	431.98	42.0	43.0	40.6	11.42	11.33	10.64
Wholesale Trade	355.91	358.80	358.99	39.9	40.0	40.2	8.92	8.97	8.93
Retail Trade*	211.05	205.97	227.20	33.5	33.6	34.9	6.30	6.13	6.51

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 127,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1983 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS			
ANNUAL AVERAGES AND CHANGES 1980 - 1983*							
Year	Index		Percent Change From Previous Year	Index		Percent Change From Previous Year	
1980	246.8		13.5	247.0		13.5	
1981	272.4		10.4	272.3		10.2	
1982	289.1		6.1	288.6		6.0	
1983	298.4		3.2	297.4		3.0	
MONTH AND YEAR-AGO CHANGES							
Year	Jul Index	Jun Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago	Jul Index	Jun Index	% Change Month Ago	% Change Year Ago
1984	311.7	310.7	.6	3.8	307.5	306.2	.4	3.5

* Change less than one-tenth of one percent.

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

United States and Oklahoma

1981 - 1984

MONTH	1981 RATES				1982 RATES				1983 RATES				1984 RATES				MONTH
	Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		Unadj.		Seas. Adj.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
Jan.	8.2	4.4	7.5	4.0	9.4	4.4	8.6	4.0	11.4	9.1	10.3	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	Jan.
Feb.	8.0	4.0	7.4	3.8	9.6	4.3	8.8	4.0	11.3	10.1	10.2	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.7	Feb.
Mar.	7.7	3.6	7.3	3.7	9.5	4.1	9.0	4.2	10.8	10.1	10.2	10.2	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.8	Mar.
Apr.	7.0	3.4	7.2	3.5	9.2	4.3	9.3	4.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	Apr.
May	7.1	3.3	7.5	3.4	9.1	4.6	9.4	4.8	9.8	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.9	May
June	7.7	3.5	7.4	3.3	9.8	5.2	9.5	5.1	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	June
July	7.3	3.4	7.2	3.3	9.8	5.8	9.8	5.7	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.4	7.5	6.5	7.5	6.4	July
Aug.	7.2	3.1	7.4	3.3	9.6	5.8	9.9	6.1	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.5					Aug.
Sept.	7.3	3.3	7.6	3.5	9.7	6.5	10.2	6.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	8.7					Sept.
Oct.	7.5	3.6	8.0	3.7	9.9	7.2	10.5	7.4	8.4	7.9	8.7	8.1					Oct.
Nov.	7.9	3.8	8.3	3.8	10.4	7.9	10.7	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.6					Nov.
Dec.	8.3	3.8	8.6	3.8	10.5	8.4	10.8	8.5	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.2					Dec.
ANNUAL AVERAGE	7.5	3.6	--	--	9.5	5.7	--	--	9.5	9.0	--	--					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* Based on percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised. U.S. unemployment rate based on percent of Civilian Labor Force.

Note: The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1983 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.